

reinvestment of his property, the possession of which had been delivered over to his relations upon the presumption of his death. His wife during his absence had taken to herself another husband, and has pertinaciously refused to return to his arms. This circumstance will, it is said, afford occupation for the tribunals.

From the (Virginia) Farmers' Register.

[The following extract relates to the management of draught horses in a country (Namur, in Germany,) where habits and circumstances are very different from our own. If the reader should thence derive no useful information, he will at least be amused by the originality of thought and expression exhibited by the author.]

ON HARNESSING DRAUGHT HORSES.

Many years have elapsed since I first observed that, somehow or other, the horses on the continent manage to pull a heavy carriage up a steep hill, or even along a dead level, with greater ease to themselves than our English horses. If any unprejudiced person would only attentively remark what little apparent fatigue three small ill-conditioned horses will draw, not only his own carriage, but very often that huge, overgrown vehicle the French *Diligence*, or the German *Eil-wagen*, I think he would agree with me; but the whole equipment is so unsightly—the rope harness is so rude—the horses without blinkers look so wild—there is so much bluster and noise in the postillion—that, far from paying any compliment to the turn-out, one is very much disposed at once to condemn the whole thing, and, not caring a straw whether such horses be fatigued or not, to make no other remark than that, in England, one should have travelled at nearly twice the rate with one-tenth of the noise. But neither the rate nor the noise is the point—our superiority in the former and our inferiority in the latter cannot be doubted. The thing to account for, is, how such small weak horses do actually manage to draw a heavy carriage up hill with so much ease to themselves. Now, in English, French, and German harness, there exists, as it were, three degrees of comparison as to the manner in which the head of the horse is treated; for, in England, it is elevated or borne up, by what is called the bearing-rein—in France, it is left as nature placed it (there being to common French harness no bearing-rein)—and in Germany, the head is tied down to the lower extremity of the collar, or else the collar is so made that the animal is by it deprived of the power of raising his head. Now passing over, for a moment, the French method, which is in fact the state of nature, let us for a moment consider which is better—to bear a horse's head up, or to pull it downwards, as in Germany.

In a state of nature, the wild horse, as every body knows, has two distinct gates or attitudes.—If a man, or any still wilder beast, come suddenly upon him, up goes his head; and as he first stalks and then trots gently away—with ears erect, sporting with his nose, and proudly snuffing up the air, as if exulting in his freedom—as one fore leg darts before the other, we have before us a picture of doubt, astonishment, and hesitation, all of which feelings seem to rein him, like a troop-horse, on his haunches; but attempt to pursue him, and the moment he defies you—the moment, determining to escape, he shakes his head, and lays himself to his work—how completely does he alter his attitude!—That instant down goes his head, and from this an undulating action which seems to propel him, which works him along, and which, it is evident, you could not deprive him of without materially diminishing his speed. Now, in harness, the horse has naturally the same two gates or attitudes, and it is quite true that he can start away with a carriage either in the one or the other; but the means by which he succeeds in this effort, are essentially different: in the one case he works by his muscles, and in the other by his own dead, or rather living, weight. In order to grind corn, if any man were to erect a steam-engine over a fine strong running stream, we should all say to him, "Why do you not allow your wheel to be turned by cold water instead of hot? Why do you not avail yourself of the weight of the water, instead of expending your capital in converting it into the power of steam?" In short, why do you not use the simple resource which nature has presented ready made to your hand? In the same way, the German might say to us, "We acknowledge a horse can drag a carriage by the power of his muscles, but why do you not allow him to drag it by his weight?"

Let any one observe a pair of English post-horses dragging a heavy weight up a hill, and he will at once see that the poor creatures are working by their muscles, and that it is by sheer strength that the resistance is overcome; but how can it be otherwise?—their heads are higher than nature intended them to be even in walking in a state of liberty, carrying no weight but themselves; the balance of their bodies is, therefore, absolutely turned against, instead of leaning in favor of, their draught; and if my reader will but pass his hands down the back sinews of our stage-coach or post-chaise horses, he will soon feel (though not so keenly as they do) what is the cruel and fatal consequence. It is true, that, in ascending a very steep hill, an English postillion will occasionally unhack his bearing-reins; but the jaded creatures, trained for years to work in a false attitude, cannot in one moment get themselves into the scientific position which the German horses are habitually encouraged to adopt. Besides this, we are so sharp with our horses—we keep them so constantly on the qui vive, or, as we term it, in hand, that we are always driving them from the use of their muscles to the exhaustion of their sinews. That sinews are infinitely stronger than when he is working by his weight—(there may exist, however, false pride among horses as well as men)—I most readily admit; and therefore, for carriages of luxury, where the weight bears little proportion to the powers of the noble animals employed, I acknowledge that the sinews are more than sufficient; but to bear up the head of a poor horse at plough, or to carry slow heavy work, is I conceive, a barbarous error, which ought not to be persisted in.

AERIAL SHIP.

We have already alluded to an aerial ship, stated, at the last date, to be constructing at Paris. The following facts relating to it are contained in a recent paper. The principal projector is a Frenchman, an officer of distinction in the French army, and is thus described. The balloon is the first long, 84 feet high, and about 25

feet wide, its ends being in the form of pointed cones, and is designed to raise a weight equal to 6500 pounds. The car, instead of being suspended as usual, at some distance below the balloon, is to be placed immediately under it, so that an impulse may be communicated to it by the aeronaut. Thirty persons may be accommodated in the car, which, though very narrow, is sixty feet in length, and is crossed by seats of wicker-work, at regular distances. The balloon is covered with net work, the ends of which terminate at the point where the car is attached, and rope ladders are affixed to the net work, so that the aeronaut may visit every part of the exterior of the balloon, to make repairs, if they should be necessary. At each end of the car is a rudder, and on each side a wheel, to which are attached canvas paddles in light iron frames, so constructed as to present to the air a flat surface or sharp edge, and made to revolve by means of handles.

In order to cause this balloon to ascend or descend, without throwing out ballast or expending gas, a small balloon is placed under the principal one, by which, according to the quantity of external air admitted into it, a difference of thirty pounds can be made in the weight opposed to the large balloon. The paddles are also arranged in such a manner as to enable the aeronaut to tack, when the wind is unfavorable, by rising or descending in inclined directions. Another method of directing the movements of the balloon is said to be kept secret by the projectors. With a favorable wind, they expect to travel at rates varying from ten to thirty leagues an hour, if between two opposite currents, to advance at the rate of from two to five leagues, or remain stationary, waiting for a wind; and when the wind is directly against them to tack, after the manner of birds, by describing curved lines up and down. The material is prepared in such a manner as to preserve the gas for fifteen days. Mr. Lennox proposed to ascend with seventeen other persons, on the 15th of August, and expected, if the wind should be favorable, to reach London in six or eight hours.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

DIVING MACHINE.

The Journal of Commerce mentions that a Mr. Norcross, of Maine, has invented a contrivance which promises to be of importance to sub-marine interests. It consists of a complete dress of gun-elastic or India rubber cloth, with an extra skull of lead, so made as to enclose the whole person. From the skull proceed two tubes, through one of which air is forced down by a pump, which, passing off through the other, maintains a healthful atmosphere for respiration. The eyes are provided with windows in the form of goggles. Caparisoned in one of these dresses, with a companion in a small boat upon the surface to work the air pump and afford other assistance, a man may examine the bottom of the ocean at his pleasure, enter sunken vessels, fasten grapplings, and whatever else may lawfully be done. He may labor in a manner which requires a good deal of motion. A saw can be used with so much effect that it is supposed the sinews of our Western rivers may be easily cut off. By loading his pockets with stones, a man may sink himself to any depth; and it has been ascertained that at the depth of one hundred feet, the pressure is not so great as to be painful or to prevent activity. In water more turbid than that in our harbors, vision is quite distinct for the distance of ten or twelve feet. The contrivance has been patented.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICIANS.

The politicians of Pennsylvania, on the Jackson side, are the easiest fellows in the world to fit with political principles. They positively have no choice, and it is a matter of not the slightest concern whether the Democratic or the Federal doctrines are to be run upon. They are always ready for the newest fashion, and whatever be the party watch-word, whether it be State Rights—or Proclamation—up with the Bank—or down with the Bank—it is all the same. The very men who now figure at the head of the Jackson party, are the very same individuals who, in the year 1831, got the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass resolutions in favor of the Bank, and who would to-morrow get similar ones passed, if they thought it would answer their party ends. These men have no fixed principles. They do not believe in any one system of politics more than another, and the great body of them are not even acquainted with the true ground of distinction between a democrat and a federalist. Such are the men who have heretofore pulled the wires for the puppets at Harrisburg, but from present appearances their reign is likely to be short. We have recently learned, from private authority, that the party at the seat of the State Government are becoming, for the first time, seriously alarmed at the prospects of things in the interior. The derangement of the currency has produced disastrous effects in the lumber growing counties—the Post Office delinquency and exposures have aroused public inquiry—State taxation for canals and railroads begins to be felt by the farmers—an expensive system of public education has given dissatisfaction to the Germans in the German counties, and as the State and General administrations are identified in their minds, symptoms of breaking up the Jackson phalanx have appeared in several quarters, although it is hardly probable that it will be accomplished at the approaching election on the 14th of this month.—*Raguet's Examiner*.

Just before the recent prorogation of the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Whalley, gave notice that at the next session he should move to bring in a bill for the abolition of the Hereditary Peerage. As an indication of the state of the public mind in England, this is an important incident. General reverence for old institutions is passing away; and with it the weakened by the diffusion of wealth and knowledge. The House of Commons, hitherto under the virtual control of the Lords, is now the preponderant power in the British Government. Under the operation of the Reform Bill, it has resumed much of its original character as a popular representative body; and having resumed it at the time and through the influence of popular ascendancy, it is proportionally formidable. The tendency of opinion and events in England is to the result proposed in Sir Samuel Whalley's declaration. It is discovered that there is no natural connection between primogeniture and the functions of a legislator, and the artificial condition which produced and justified it has ceased to exist. The principle of responsibility, often heretofore in the revolutions of nations dimly perceived and irregularly asserted, and distinctly understood and acted on in our own country, is coming to be regarded in England as the only

substantial basis among a civilized people for a political structure.

Through what process this principle is to become triumphant, whether through convulsion or through the timely surrender of the ancient ruling holds to the new and overwhelming masses arrayed against them, is matter of anxious conjecture. The perpetual light diffused in these times over such a country as England, by the press, by enabling all parties to see their relative forces, tends much to lessen the probability of hostile collision. On the other hand, some of the most influential Tory writers fiercely urge upon the aristocracy the policy and patriotism of determined resistance to popular encroachments on their privileges, madly asserting that thereby the first French revolution might have been averted. But finally triumph it must, and every department of the British Government be rendered accountable. "The power of King, Lords, and Commons, is not an arbitrary power. They are the trustees, not the owners, of the estate. The fee is simple in us." These are the words of Junius, written sixty-five years ago.—What was then a bold and questionable assertion, is now a widely extended conviction.—*Balt. Amer.*

RUTHERFORDTON, (N. C.) SEPT. 27.

Murder.—We are credibly informed of the particulars of an outrageous murder committed by John Garrett, upon the person of his father-in-law, William Shroud, of Muddy Creek, Burke County, by shooting him through the side with a rifle-gun, on Monday the 22nd inst. The circumstances, as we learn, are these: The deceased met Garrett at the house of one of Mr. Shroud's sons-in-law, where an altercation took place in reference to the payment of a note by Shroud, purporting to be given by one of Shroud's sons, who had left the country. (Mr. Shroud having made himself responsible for all his son's outstanding debts) which he, (Shroud) declared to be forged, and would not pay. Garrett threatened the old man Shroud, (who was nearly 60 years of age) and wished to fight him. The old man declined the combat; but told him, if he attacked him he should make the best defence he could. After many harsh words and threats, the parties left the house for their own homes, which were in sight, both taking the same path. When they reached the fork of the path which led to the two houses, Garrett asked his father-in-law to go home with him; but the old man declined; when Garrett said if he would not, then he would go home with him; and, in apparent friendship, they walked on toward the old man's house. During the dispute Garrett had his gun by him, and took it along with him on his shoulder. As the old man descended the bank of the Creek to cross on a little bridge, Garrett shot him, as before stated. A couple of little girls, who had preceded the old man and Garrett about 100 yards, upon hearing the report of the gun, ran to the spot to see what had been shot; also a negro fellow, belonging to the old man, by chance, was near the spot, and immediately after the discharge of the gun, discovered his master murdered, and ran to him; in the mean while, the children at the house left by the parties, upon hearing the discharge of the gun, as if apprehensive of harm, ran upon the top of the house to see what was the cause, when they saw their grandfather make three efforts to rise and walk, but as often failed, and as often saw Garrett look back, as if to see the effects of his shot. The negro says, that the old man, when he came up, was only able to say, "That Garrett had killed me, came in hearing, she told him indirectly say something, but could not understand. He lived only a few minutes. Garrett is a young man aged about 28. It is said he has before displayed a violent temper, and threatened the life of the old man; and on the whole sustained a worthless character. That the old man was in easy circumstances, and respected. Garrett made his escape, and has not, that we have heard, been taken, although efforts are being made to apprehend him.—*Spec.*

From the Baltimore American.

The Boston papers publish the Report of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Boston on the 12th August, to investigate the recent outrages in Charleston. It occupies four columns of the Boston Daily Advertiser, and is signed by Charles C. Loring, as chairman of the committee, thirty-seven members, respectable citizens of Boston. This numerous committee sat every day, with the exception of Sundays, for a fortnight, from nine o'clock in the morning until sunset. They examined upwards of one hundred and forty persons, and besides obtaining information enabling them to lay before the public an account of the affair, their investigations led to the arrest of several individuals.

The destruction of the Ursuline Convent is attributed in the Report to a widely extended popular aversion, founded in the belief that the establishment deserved those imputations of cruelty, vice, and corruption, so generally credited of similar establishments in other countries, was inconsistent with the principles of our institutions, and in violation of the laws of the commonwealth. These imputations, according to the able Report of this committee, were utterly groundless. The belief in their justice, was not only prevalent in Boston and the vicinity, but the committee have reason to think, pervaded many distant parts of the State, and were extended into other States, "affording a monstrous lesson," says the Report, "as to the extent and excitability of public credulity when in accordance with popular prejudice."

Round Shot.—A correspondent in the United States Gazette gives the following as the origin of the discovery of making round shot:

"My father was a plumber in this city, and for a long time could think of nothing but how to make round shot. Round shot was the business of the night as well as the day. One night he was awakened by a blow on the back from my mother, who exclaimed, I have found out how to make round shot. I dreamt I was going into a shop to buy the child (myself) a hat, when on hearing a hissing noise proceed from an inner room, I was informed that they were making round shot; on going in, I looked up, and saw a man pouring melted lead through a sieve at the top of the building, which fell into a tub of water on the floor, and on taking some of the shot in my hand, I found they were perfectly round. My father exclaimed in ecstasy, you have found it out. Immediately he set the melting-pot to work, and on pouring some of the lead from the top of the stairs, he found the shot much rounder than any which he had before made; at day light he poured some from the top of the leaning tower in the city, succeeding much better,

and on pouring some from the shaft of a mine, he found that he had obtained "round shot."

Thus the discovery was made by Mrs. Watts, and in justice, it ought always to have been known as Mrs. Watts' patent shot.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday, October 18, 1834.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.—No. 2.

From the formation of our Constitution, down to the session of Congress in 1830, when Fort's resolutions were discussed, there had not occurred a single debate, involving the question of the relative rights of the General and the State Governments, in which the Sovereignty of the States was not either directly avowed, or clearly implied, even by distinguished Federalists. This doctrine was ably sustained by Virginia and Kentucky in their celebrated resolutions and reports of 1798 and '99. We published those documents a year ago, and will, hereafter, republish extracts from them. At present we shall confine our quotations to Congressional debates.

Every one who is at all conversant with the political history of the United States, remembers the celebrated debate in Congress in 1801, on Mr. Breckinridge's resolution for the repeal of the Act, passed under the Administration of John Adams, relative to the Supreme Court.

In that debate, Mr. Hillhouse, a Senator from Connecticut, speaking of the Constitution, remarked:—"This is the bond of union between sixteen sovereign independent States." Here is a distinct avowal of State Sovereignty, made by a distinguished Federalist, fifteen years after the adoption of the Constitution, which some modern Federalists, and some professed modern Republicans too, contend put a period to State Sovereignty.

In the course of the same debate, it was argued, by the Republican party, that the Supreme Court had no right to judge between a State and the General Government. Governor Morris, a Senator from New York, replied to their arguments. He was one of the most talented men in the country; and although he was wrong in one material point, as we shall hereafter show, yet, Federalist as he was, he admitted the sovereignty of the States, and uttered some wise sentiments, in reference to the General Government, that many pretended Republicans might study with profit. Mr. Morris remarked—

"When I was far distant from my country, [he had been a Minister to France,] I felt pain at some things which looked like a wish to wind up the General Government beyond its natural tone; for I knew that, if America should be brought under one consolidated government, it could not continue to be a republic. We have not the materials to construct even a mild monarchy. If, therefore, the States be destroyed, we must become the subjects of despotism. Gentlemen in this house [the Senate] represent the Sovereignty of the States. I now call upon them. Are they ready to prostrate their State, on the part of the State of New York, before the tyrant to enter my solemn protest."

These sentiments are in accordance with those of every true State Rights Republican; but the error of Mr. Morris, which we before alluded to, consisted in his considering the Supreme Court the arbiter between the States and the General Government. That Government is composed of the President, the Congress, and the Judiciary: the last is only one branch of the Government; and it is difficult to conceive any difference in the effect between submitting at once to Congress and the President, by obeying an act of theirs, and waiting to see whether the Judges, who are appointed by the President and one branch of Congress, would afford any protection. It seems to us that the dignity of the States would suffer no more by "prostrating their sovereignty" at the feet of Congress and the President, who are the immediate agents of the People, appointed by their votes, than by prostrating themselves "at the feet" of seven men who are appointed by those agents.

The State Rights Party then, as now, contended that neither the Supreme Court, nor the Congress and President, nor all three together, were the judges in the last resort of the relative rights of the General and the State Governments. Mr. Breckinridge called upon those who asserted the jurisdiction of the Court in such cases to point out the article or clause in the Constitution which gave the Court that power. And did any one attempt to show it? No: it was impossible—and therefore it was not attempted. But Mr. Morris, who was certainly among the most talented and eloquent men in Congress, made the following reply—

"I answer, [the Supreme Court] derived that power from authority higher than this Constitution.—They derive it from the constitution of man, from the nature of things, from the necessary progress of human affairs."

This reply is, abstractly, correct. If the Constitution of the United States had not expressly defined the jurisdiction of the Court, that unlimited cognizance which is claimed for it might with some propriety be denied upon the ground assumed by Mr. Morris. And this is the reason: Judges are sworn to expound the laws, and to enforce and be ruled by them. The Constitution is the supreme or fundamental law; as such, the Judges take an oath to defend and maintain it. Whenever, therefore, two parties—say a plaintiff and a defendant—come before the Judges, acknowledge their jurisdiction, and demand their judgment in regard to an Act of Congress, the Judges must of necessity decide whether the Act in question is authorized by and consistent with the fundamental law, the Constitution. If they believe it is, they must execute it; but, if they doubt the right of Congress to pass such an Act, their oath requires them to refuse to carry it into effect, or, in other words, to pronounce it unconstitutional.

Such is the undoubted right and duty of the Court in all cases that can be constitutionally brought before them. But the question is yet to be answered, How far does their jurisdiction extend? What cases may they try? To ascertain this, we must look in the Constitution. And there we can find no authority given to the Court to make a State either a plaintiff or a defendant in a case with the General Government. Had such authority been therein given, Mr. Morris would have produced it. But it is not there; and, as ours is a Government of defined delegated power on the part of the Union, but undefined reserved rights on the part of

the States, such jurisdiction, if conceded to the Supreme Court, would render the Constitution a mere abstraction.

But this is a digression from our immediate subject. We shall return to the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and when we shall have disposed of it, we shall consider the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at large.

At the session at which the debate from which we have quoted took place in the Senate, the Hon. Mr. Henderson, who was a member from the speaking of the different branches of the Government, remarked of the Senate that it was "electoral Sovereignty of the several States."

Mr. Giles, of Virginia, said—
"Very shortly after the establishment of the States in their sovereign capacity. . . . It happened that, during the revolutionary war, the Massachusetts had issued certain orders which were made transferable, and which, standing without any provision for their payment, were instituted on those bills. The Court decided to bring the great State of Massachusetts, and Virginia, on its knees—not at the feet of justice, but upon the representation of Massachusetts amendment was made to the Constitution of the States, declaring that the Constitution should be construed to extend to authorizing the Courts to pronounce judgment against States which had consented to give up their sovereignty."

Now, to all the avowals that we have quoted in support of State Sovereignty, and to many that we not noticed, both in the State Conventions and Congress, we have not met with a single reply, either from Republicans or Federalists. All men of all parties, therefore, must have concurred in assenting to the doctrine, for it was one of too much importance, passed over in silent acquiescence, had there been the slightest ground for controversy in regard to it. Even petty special pleaders, of which there were then, as there is now, quite a reasonable number in Congress—even those puny quibblers did not venture to deny what was admitted by the statesmen we quoted, and by many more.

It remained for the quick conception and deep penetration of modern great men, who study political philosophy and the Constitution on their endless quest to discover the latent principles of our Government, to decry, as I heresy, a doctrine avowed by very framers of the Constitution, who had the science of government over long and laborious

WHIGISM GOING AHEAD!

From Georgia we have good news for those who desire to see the avowal of sound principles. The pers received by the last mail bring us returns from 24 counties, and make the following result:
The State Rights Ticket received 102,174
The Union Ticket received 90,564

State Rights Majority so far, 11,610
Highest individual vote on the S. R. Ticket, 1,000
Lowest do. do. do. do. do.
Average vote for the whole Ticket, 4,421
Highest individual vote on the Union Ticket, 1,000
Lowest do. do. do. do. do.
Average vote for the whole Ticket, 3,750

Majority for whole State Rights Ticket, 11,610
There are—counties yet to be heard from, before borne in mind that the Ticket for Congress is a general ticket—that in several of the counties that a majority secures the election of a delegation, the same political principles in common have still some fear for the success of the Cause in Georgia; but, if it fails, there will yet be something at its rapid extension: a little more make all right there.

MARYLAND ERECT!—In Maryland, the elections have just taken place for members of the State Legislature, and we have returns from every county in the State. Toryism has received a death-blow in Maryland.—The elections have terminated in the election of 60 Whigs and 16 Jacksonians: last year there were 100 Jacksonians elected. In the City of Baltimore (the stronghold of Jacksonism,) the Whig Ticket succeeded by a majority of 314. In Frederick county, which last year sent four Jackson delegates, by a majority of 450 votes, four Whigs have been returned, a majority nearly as great.—Here was Mr. T. the former residence, and here he was lately elected, feasted, and made speeches, and was toasted, with a claret which flattered his party with victory. He would not do, however, and we congratulate the Whig upon a noble stand which they took in support of the Constitution and the Laws, and against Jacksonism and its "lawney" tribe of worshippers.

The elections in Pennsylvania took place on Tuesday last; we have not, of course, received any thing from there since that time; but, if the Ward Election in the City of Philadelphia (for Inspectors of the General Election, &c.) furnish any criterion of the state of parties in the interior, we may look upon Pennsylvania being once more marshalled in the Whig ranks. Of the 15 Wards in the city, 13 returned, at the election on the 3d instant, Whig Inspectors of the Polls. The General Election to take place on the 14th. I confess, however, that we have not much hope for State at large.—Blind man-worship prevails to such extent in that Commonwealth, that we should be prized to an extent equal to our pleasure at seeing cast off the chains that have so ignobly bound the car of "the Hero."

MOB LAW AND MURDER.

On the evening of the 3rd instant, after the Ward Elections had terminated, the Streets in the City of Philadelphia were occupied by lawless mobs, who, moved about the city regardless alike of order and decency, and making it dangerous for respectable citizens appear out of doors.

In one of these assemblages, a promiscuous mob took place, in which a young man, by the name of Perry, was stabbed in such a manner as to cause his death in a few hours after.

The Whig and Tory papers of Philadelphia mutually claim Perry as a friend to their cause, thereby piling to fix the crime of his death upon their opponents. Although he had formerly been a Jacksonian, it is asserted by the Whigs, and not denied by the other party, that he had voted the Whig Ticket, and thus made himself obnoxious to his former friends. But we are opinion, from what we gather from the various statements of the case, that it was not a premeditated attack on his life for political opinion, but purely accidental or the effect of private enmity.

Be it attributable to whatever cause, it is dangerous to the perpetrators, and greatly to be regretted by

upright men. Perry was said to be an humble, orderly, and peaceable citizen. The Mayor of Philadelphia has offered a reward of \$500 for the assassin.

SOUND TO THE CORE!

In the returns of the recent elections held in Georgia, we were struck with the great disparity in numbers between the votes for the two parties in some of the counties. In Laurens county, the highest vote given for a candidate on the State Rights Ticket was 352—on the Union Ticket, the highest vote was 121. In Greene county, the highest State Rights vote was 729—the highest Union vote was 44!

SIGNS IN TENNESSEE.

A few weeks ago we felt constrained to utter our sentiments freely in reprobation of the servile spirit with which the President was received in Nashville. Some of our readers may have thought that we spoke of it with the asperity of prejudice; if so, we beg them to read the following remarks on the same subject, taken from two Tennessee papers, both of which are the firm and decided friends of the President.

We have several times alluded to the dignified course of the "Review," and we are truly much gratified to find the "Truth-Teller" speaking in a similar tone. The manner in which the "New York Idol," "the man of Kinderhook," Martin Van Buren, is spoken of by the Truth-Teller, seems to us rather ominous of his fate in Tennessee.

The Truth-Teller insinuates that the undivided electoral vote of Tennessee was carried in 1832 for Van Buren by stratagem. We hope the independent freemen of Tennessee will be better prepared by the campaign of 1836, and not suffer their enemies to take them again by surprise.

From the Western (Franklin, Tenn.) Weekly Review. The following article from the Jackson (Tenn.) Truth-Teller, is full of that free, frank-hearted spirit of independence, which should always characterize the conduct of every American freeman. The editor speaks in a tone that will become the conductor of a truly independent press; and his sentiments will find a fervent response in the hearts of all who properly appreciate, and correctly value, the glorious inheritance of freedom, won by the toils and sufferings of our revolutionary forefathers:

"Reception of the President at Nashville, &c."—Our Nashville brethren are undoubtedly great in all they do. Every thing which comes from their hands is on a magnificent scale. For instance, on the 10th of March, 1832, a meeting was held in that city to appoint delegates to the Van Buren Caucus at Baltimore. Delegates from ten counties only in the State were present, and in only two (Davidson and Madison) of these ten had primary meetings of the people been held. To those persons who entertained the old republican doctrine that no one had a right to set for the people without their delegated authority, there was every appearance of "the party," losing the strength of fifty-two counties, from the fact that the stupid people of those counties had neglected to furnish a power of attorney to the leaders and foremen at Nashville, whereby they might, with a decent show of regard for their authority, do all and every thing in their names which the interests of the New York Idol might require. But the great ones of Nashville were not to be balked by so trifling an incident as this; and with an immensity of conception, characteristic of a people who always do things on a grand scale, they appointed delegates to the so-called Caucus, from thirty-one different counties, on their own responsibility. This was obviating a difficulty at once, without the troublesome process of counselling with a set of common sovereigns, who might have proved—had they been rendered self-important by having their opinions and feelings consulted—rather refractory and disloyal. So, in the September following, when it was particularly desirable that the undivided strength of Tennessee should be given to the man of Kinderhook, and the manifestations of public feeling were ominous that the freemen of this State might not, in the approaching election, give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," for Jackson and Van Buren, the wire-workers at Nashville, with the assistance of the Legislature, played off the admirable ruse of deposing the General Ticket System, and appointing Van Buren Electors for every district in the State—thereby, from the impossibility of organizing their ticket in time, defeating, without further effort, the friends of Mr. Barboor, who might otherwise have been a little troublesome at the polls.

We might multiply instances to show the capacity of the good folks of our metropolis, but we forbear, and come to our original purpose, of noticing their doings on the occasion of the President's visit among them. The reader will find a full account of the proceedings, which we have transferred from the Nashville Republican to our first page. The entertainment was such as we might expect from the hospitality of Tennesseeans, and the degree of respect and attention shown to the President, such as should be paid to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. To this general expression of approbation, we must make one exception, more in detail. The Nashville Enquirer, "Passing through immense crowds, &c., the President received the Nashville Enquirer, where long, loud, and enthusiastic cheering greeted his arrival." We did hope, that in this land of republican simplicity, where every intelligent and honorable freeman may walk erect, in the proud consciousness of being equal in every respect to the highest public servant in the government, such degrading demonstrations of devotedness to one man would never mantle the cheek, and strike a chill to the heart, of the freeborn patriot. Can any reflecting man calmly contemplate such a scene as is here described, and not feel that American character is lowered to the level of an European populace, slavishly bending the willing knee to the insignia of pampered royalty? Does not every one see in such voluntary offerings at the shrine of any man's popularity, the decline of that lofty independence of character which, in verity, alone distinguishes us as a free people, from the subjects of the British monarchy, and without which we are but the tools and vassals of popular leaders? President Jackson must be all his enemies picture him, if the "enthusiastic cheering" of his countrymen could produce other than painful feelings of regret in his bosom for the prostration of American character and manly dignity. To the brave and generous, sycophantic devotion affords no gratification.

We hoped, and expressed the wish, that the President would visit the Western District. We still hope he will find it convenient to do so before he returns to the arduous duties of his station at Washington. He would meet with a hearty welcome from our citizens, who, whether they approve all the measures of his administration or not, respect the honesty of intention of a faithful public servant, and are ready at all times to render due honors to those who have executed the trust committed to them with fidelity. But he will find no "long, loud, and enthusiastic cheering awaiting his arrival." No throwing up of caps, and shouting of hurrahs, as though we were his liberated slaves, instead of his fellow citizens who have elevated him, of our own free will, to the station he fills. What is due his character as a private gentleman, and as the President of the United States, will be freely rendered him; but the suppliant bending of the knee, and the "Te Deum laudamus," we reserve alone for Heaven.

In addition to the foregoing, we must give the following extract from another Jackson paper in Tennessee, the "Palmer Beacon." From the style of the article, we infer that the Editor entertains (and well he may) some doubt whether Mr. Van Buren's declared principles are his real principles. The same doubt hangs over him in his own State; and it is by no means certain that the elections which will soon take place in

New York will not seal the fate of Mr. Van Buren where he is best known.

From the Palmetto Beacon.

"In New York, and perhaps some other sections of the Union, the opinion seems to be prevailing, that Martin Van Buren is to be run by the republican party as the successor of Genl. Jackson. Notwithstanding Mr. Van Buren's declared principles are the same as those of the republican party, we esteem it almost an impossibility for him to secure the votes of the Western States. The opinion is abroad that Martin Van Buren is too much of a Magician, and how false cover this opinion may be, it is impossible to conjecture its effect. We are persuaded that with Genl. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren is a favorite, but whether more a favorite than Judge White, we are unable to say—be that as it may, and notwithstanding Genl. Jackson's great popularity in the West and South, we think it impossible for him to transfer his popularity to Mr. Van Buren, even in this State, which has never withheld from him a gift within her bestowal. The mass of the republican party are devoted to "principles, not men," and the fear that Mr. Van Buren is too pliant, will no doubt restrain many from his support. If a National Convention shall be held, and Mr. Van Buren nominated, a majority of the republican party will, in all probability, support him, as his principles are in unison with theirs, but we think it very unlikely that its support will be either so zealous or unanimous as to ensure success, at least through the Electoral Colleges; and it should be a matter of some consideration with the republican party to secure themselves against a repetition, in 1837, of the "bargain, intrigue, and corruption" of the Congress of 1825; when the same ingenious, but now more accomplished, gamblers will be on the field."

IGNORANCE AND FANATICISM.

It is astonishing to see how the minds of men, in this age of boasted light and reason, can be led away by impostors and charlatans, whose schemes, too, have nothing to recommend them but the novelty of their conception and the enormity of their tendency.

Various heresies in religion have sprung up in the world since the coming of its Redeemer, and the men of later ages have attributed them to the ignorance of the times which gave them birth, and have endeavored to obviate their recurrence by throwing around the revealed religion of the true God the bulwarks of cultivated intellect and enlarged conceptions of the Gospel. But all efforts of this kind have hitherto failed to eradicate the strong attachment of the human heart to new and mysterious doctrines, however monstrous they may be in their complexion, or dangerous in their effects; and it seems to have been reserved for the people of this generation to show to the world the peculiar tenet of the human heart for error and fanaticism.

Witness the sect of the Mormons, the leaders of which, in the year 1830, pretended to have found a new revelation of the Divine will: they at first numbered six fanatics, but have since that time made twenty thousand converts, have eight hundred preachers, and two printing-offices, with which to disseminate to the world the errors under which they themselves labor. Witness, also, the following account of an impostor who has been successfully playing upon the credulity or ignorance of a few bigots in New York. It is a happy thing for the community that he is exposed; but some fears are entertained lest the peculiar circumstances under which he has defrauded his dupes may make his conduct not actionable, and thus Justice be defrauded of her rights.

The following article is copied from the New York Courier and Enquirer; after which follows an account of the impostor's examination by the Police Magistrate.

"Credulity punished.—Our readers may, perhaps, recollect that about two or three years since, a strange looking man, singularly attired, and having a large bushy beard, made his appearance in our city. He had not been here long, before he announced himself as a prophet of the Lord; preached the most singular and blasphemous doctrines; and, as is generally the case in such instances, a few poor creatures, with minds like infants, eager to grasp at any thing new, and having until the knife, profiting by their credulity, blasphemously declared himself to be the great creator of all, and was worshipped accordingly by his deluded followers. Amongst these were three respectable and wealthy individuals, upon whom he practiced his blasphemous absurdities with a success almost beyond credulity. The first of the three, after having lavished upon the impostor money and valuables to a large amount, lost the small remaining portion of his reason, and became an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum. The remaining two, Pearson and Folger, having just sense enough to keep out of Bedlam, continued their blind adherence to his impious doctrines. Pearson had an estate in the county of Westchester, Folger resided in the village of Sing-Sing, and both, we believe, had wives and children. For purposes best known to himself, Matthias, for so the impostor called himself, prevailed on Folger, with whom he was residing, to abstain from all intercourse with his wife, and thereby completely succeeded in destroying the confidence which had previously subsisted between them. The citizens of Sing-Sing, scandalized by such proceedings, began to speak quite freely on the subject, and a great deal of excitement was occasioned. The next step of Matthias was to send for his daughter and her three children, who were living at Albany in rather straitened circumstances, to come and take up their residence with him in the house of Folger; and in due time the daughter, with her children, arrived at Sing-Sing, and became part of Folger's family. After a short period, reports of an unpleasant nature reached the ears of the son-in-law at Albany, and he came to demand his wife and children—which being refused, he applied to a Judge for an habeas corpus, who, on hearing the case, refused to interfere in it, as the Prophet's daughter pleaded that her husband could not afford her a reasonable subsistence. In the course of this trial, facts respecting the conduct and doctrines of Matthias were elicited, which so incensed the inhabitants of Sing Sing, that he was at length compelled, for personal safety, to abscond from the village. In the meantime, Pearson, notwithstanding the assurance given him by his lord and master, that as one of the elect he was gifted with eternal life, died suddenly; but the lesson which his death afforded, was lost upon the infatuated Folger, who still continued his blind devotion to the arch deceiver. As it will have a bearing on the sequel of this story, it may be well to state that one of the principles inculcated by Matthias, was, that the individual property of his followers became general property, subject, however, to his absolute disposal as the Almighty. This state of things continued until lately, Folger lavished his devotion and property on the impostor until his villainy became so glaring that even the obtuse perception of his victim was at length enlightened; and instigated, perhaps, by the advice of wiser persons, he resolved on disenthraling himself. Matthias, acting up to the principles he inculcated, possessed himself of Folger's property, as said by the latter, without permission, and under false pretences, with which every one who knew the extraordinary nature of the proceedings which he was engaged in, was surprised. The impostor, acting up to the principles he inculcated, issued a handbill offering a reward of a hundred dollars for the apprehension of Matthias, whom he charged with robbery and obtaining goods on false pretences; and accordingly the culprit was arrested at Albany on Saturday last, and committed to prison."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 3.

MATTHIAS THE IMPOSTOR.

It will be seen, by the report below, that Mat-

thias, alias Matthias, has undergone a further examination, and been committed for trial. His speech, by way of reply to the questions of the magistrate, bear strong evidence of partial insanity; although we doubt not that roguery is coupled with the hallucination. Within the last few years, we have seen individuals, both in and out of the Lunatic Hospital, laboring under the same species of derangement. It is but just to say, that Matthias did not commence the religious mania which has deluded his followers in this city. The peculiar excitement of which he has availed himself, began in 1822-'23, and several individuals, whose names have not appeared in print, and we hope will not, were among its earliest subjects. When Matthias came hither, therefore, from Albany, an unhappy and unfortunate circle of individuals, of both sexes, one of whom was the late Mr. Pearson, and others whose names are before the public, were ready to gather round him, and in a state of mind to believe almost any thing. Matthias, however, carried them much farther onward in their delusion. One of the female circle died soon afterwards, and Matthias and her husband, with their followers, undertook to annoint the body of the deceased, and raise her from the dead! The delusion has truly been a awful one; and were it not a case of human infirmity, over which the veil should be drawn, we might give a chapter of details—of strange dreams and visions—of deep and fearful interest. It is ardently to be hoped, however, that the lesson may not be without its uses, in preventing those excitements, which, commencing in the purest feeling, and for the most holy purposes, extend to other subjects, and draw many and often remediless evils in their train.

Examination of Matthias.

Matthias was yesterday examined at the Upper Police, before Justice Wyman. N. B. Hall, Esq., acted as the prisoner's counsel. The "prophet" seemed to be extremely subdued in spirit, and answered the questions put to him in a mild low tone of voice. The following were the questions put to him, and his answers.

Question. What is your name, age, and place of birth?

Answer. My name is Matthias, which is the name I inherited from my father. I am forty six years of age, and was born at Cambridge, in Washington county, State of New York.

Q. Where is your place of residence, and what is your occupation, profession, or calling?

A. I am a traveller. Zion Hill is my legal home. I am a Jewish teacher—priest of the Most High—preaching, saying, and doing all that I do, under oath, by virtue of my having subscribed to all the covenants that God has made unto man, from the beginning up to this time—chief high priest of the Jews, after the order of Melchisedek, being the last chosen of the apostles, and the first of the resurrection; which is at the end of 2300 years after the building of Jerusalem by Cyrus, and 1280 after the birth of Mahomet; which terminated in 1830,—that being the summit of the power of the false prophet. I am now denouncing a judgment on the Gentile, and that judgment is to be executed in this age. All the blood from Zechariah till the death of the last witness, is required of this generation, and before this generation passeth away, this judgment shall be executed. I am myself the spirit of truth, and I declare these things, and that the hour of God's judgment is come.

Q. Did you endeavor to impress the mind of Mr. Folger with the truth of what you have stated in your last answer?

A. In my general character of preacher, I endeavor to impress all men with the importance of what I have stated in my last answer; but not more in relation to Mr. Folger than any other person.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Folger that you possessed the power of life and death, the remission of sins, and the salvation of souls; and that if he believed in you, he would be saved, but if he would not, that he would be damned?

A. In my character of preacher, I say that my person is a trumpet for the spirit of truth to speak by, and that this spirit, by this trumpet, declares that every person must believe in this said spirit of truth, and practice obedience, as did Jesus of Nazareth; and this obedience will secure eternal life. My general declaration was, that if they believed in the spirit of truth, they would be saved, and if not, they would be damned. To the question at large, I answer No; but I said to all, that they must practice obedience in all the branches of the spirit of truth, as it dictates to themselves and those around them.

Q. Did you receive any money or property from Mr. Folger, and if so, how much, and of what description?

A. In all my preaching, and especially to strangers, I have always declared that I could receive nothing from them as of their property, but if they felt as though they had in their possession property which they believed belonged to God, and if they believe that I was the servant of God, then they could give me of that property whatever they pleased; and I have never received any property or money from any person in any other way since I commenced preaching the everlasting gospel.—Mr. Folger, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. M., frequently declared to me that they believed I was the Father, and that I was qualified to establish God's kingdom upon earth, and that Zion Hill was transferred to me; with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, for that purpose,—including horses, carriages, and furniture of the house No. 8 Third street, in the city of New York. And it was also agreed that the house and lot No. 8 Third street, should be conveyed to me; and Mr. Pearson directed a deed to be made out accordingly, but died before it was completed. A gift to Matthias, afterwards filed against me, and a receipt obtained, by which it appeared that I must give security in the sum of ten thousand dollars; and I consented to rescind the contract and restore the property, which I did, as I then believed I was obliged to do so; but I still claim the property as my own, for the purposes for which it was originally given: that is to say, for the purpose of establishing God's kingdom on earth, and that that was the beginning.

Q. Did you ever reside in Mr. Folger's family?

A. I was there a short time previous to the transfer of the property above mentioned. Mr. Folger said to me, "When you feel disposed, come to my house and make it your home;" and as near as I can recollect, this invitation was given in June or July, 1833, at his office in Pearl street.

Q. Did you, a short time previous to leaving his house, receive from him or from any member of his family, any number of eagles, and if so, how many?

A. I have received from Mr. Folger, at differ-

ent times, gold, in exchange for the same amount of my own, and I believe that about eight hundred dollars was in gold of different colors.—Some of it was in quarters, and some of it in half eagles, and the whole amount that I have received from Mr. Folger and Mr. Pearson, including a bond and mortgage to secure to Mrs. Folger the sum of about \$6000 of her own separate estate, is about \$10,000, which I have paid at different times, in furnishing the establishment at Zion Hill, and at No. 8 Third street, for which Mr. Folger has the bill in his possession. In commencing the establishment at Zion Hill, and also the establishment in Third street, many transactions took place in money, between Mr. Folger, Mr. Pearson, and myself, in which we frequently accommodated each other, as occasion required, and in these transactions I acted as the Father, in good faith, in the same above mentioned, and I continued to expend money for those establishments until the very day I left Mr. Folger's house. As to the five \$20 bills, mentioned in Mr. Folger's affidavit, I believe it is a mistake; as I have no recollection of having received that sum in bills of that denomination, but have received from him different sums at different times, and at one time in particular, I received the amount of twenty-seven hundred dollars. The prisoner was then remanded.—Journal of Commerce.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Death of William Perry.—An unparalleled degree of excitement prevails in this city in reference to the death of William Perry, a voter of Locust ward, whose base assassination we noticed on Saturday. From all we can learn on the subject, it appears that Mr. Perry was a member of the Locust ward Democratic Association, and stood out on Friday last, in the anti-Jackson ranks. He was a quiet, peaceable young man, and took but little part in the election. His death was occasioned by a stab with a sharp instrument, during a scuffle that took place at the Locust ward poll. The murderer is unknown, but a reward of \$500 has been offered by the Mayor of the city for his detection.

The Jackson party, we perceive, are endeavoring to throw the odium of the murder upon the anti-Jackson party of the city. This is unfair, base, and malignant. The disturbances which took place at the polls, it is well known, were commenced by the Jackson party, and they are accountable for all the evils which have resulted. We are pleased to learn that the Whig Association of Locust ward are about to institute rigid inquiry into the subject, and the facts of the case will no doubt be at once laid before the public.

The United States Gazette says: "A committee has been appointed to make inquiries into the circumstances of Mr. Perry's death; and to report at a very early day, probably tomorrow. It is now understood that Mr. P. stood in the Whig ranks and voted the Whig ticket, bearing upon it the names of his employer, and the man with whom he served his time."

It is stated to us, that he was counted off among the Whigs, and at the time of receiving the wound of which he died, was standing quietly apart from the crowd, and as might have been supposed, from danger.

While we deeply deplore the fatal event, as well on account of those who directly suffer therefrom, as for the credit of our city, we cannot include in the censure which such an outrage deserves, the whole of the Van Buren party.

The sanction which that party has given to violence on the days of elections, deserves deep reprobation; but homicide is chargeable directly only upon those who struck the blow, or were privy to the intention of the wicked perpetrator.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

A few cases of Asiatic Cholera have occurred in Philadelphia—four cases and ten deaths have been reported by the Board of Health. There can be, however, little cause for alarm; the season is so far advanced that there is no probability of its spreading.

The Cholera has entirely disappeared from Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

The Mayor of Rochester announces that no case of Cholera has occurred there since the 19th ult. Fifty-eight persons in all had died of the disease.

Cholera in Madrid.—The deaths by Cholera in this city were, at times, as many as six hundred a day.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta, Tuesday, October 7.—3 P. M. The Board of Health of the city of Augusta, in adjourning sine die, as only one mild case of Cholera has occurred in the city for the past week, would respectfully Report that the whole number of cases of Cholera, which have originated in Augusta, including the Boats within its limits, was eleven; and that three other cases were brought up to it and its neighborhood, making the whole number Reported but fifteen. Of this number, one never reached the city; nine occurred in boats, four of which were from Savannah; and six only were unconnected with the River.

They take this opportunity of requesting the public, and Editors generally, to notice the above statement; and they are happy in again announcing the continued good health of the city of Augusta, which is believed not to be surpassed to its population in the U. States.

M. ANTONY, Chairman of the Board of Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, October 8.—1 o'clock, P. M. The Board of Health announce to their fellow citizens the occurrence of four new cases of Malignant Cholera, within the limits of the city, since their last Report, viz: two white children, one black man, and one black child, (from the country.) These cases are reported by Doctors Bernard and Arnold. The case of the white man reported by Dr. Bernard yesterday, has terminated in death. The other three men have recovered.

Knowledge of the Board, or been reported as existing within the limits of the city.

C. S. HENRY, Chairman.

Health of Fayetteville.—We understand that it is reported in the Country that the Cholera, Yellow Fever, and perhaps all the other "ills that flesh is heir to," are prevailing in Fayetteville. We assure our friends that such is not the fact, and that, although we have had about the usual quantity of bilious fever, there is nothing worse prevailing here, nor has there been.—Fayetteville Observer.

Sympathy.—"Do you intend going to the funeral of poor Mrs. B.—tomorrow?" asked one lady of another, at a morning visit.

"Why, I cannot exactly say. Are there many hacks engaged?"

"Yes, a great number."

"Then I believe I shall go, and take the children, for the poor little creatures have not had a ride for the last six weeks."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.
In Charlotte, on the 7th instant, by John Sloan, Esq., Mr. DEMPS RICH to Miss MARY N. MORRIS.
In Charlotte, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. Leavenworth, Mr. ADMIRAL GRAY to Miss ELIZABETH MASON.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 13th instant, Mrs. REBECCA CLACK, in the 82d year of her age.
In Montgomery county, on the 20th of August last, Mr. BRANTLY HARRIS, in the bloom and vigor of life. He left a widow and one child, and a large circle of acquaintances to lament his death. Those who knew him best, speak of him in the highest terms.
In Charlotte, on the 7th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY WILSON, relict of the late Joseph Wilson, Esq.

Interesting to Barbers!

THE Citizens of Salisbury in general, and the business portion in particular, are very desirous that a BARBER should take up his residence, and exercise his calling, amongst them. To a Barber, who has a perfect knowledge of his art, and can combine attention to business with morality and gentility of deportment, the present opening in Salisbury presents, probably, one of the best locations in the State. The travelling through the town is very great, and its citizens themselves are in a great degree disposed to submit to the operation of a professor of the tonorial art, rather than exercise on their own part so delicate a task: as a proof of the liberal patronage extended to a Barber by this community, &c., we are authorized to state that, during his short residence here—my period of about eight months—the earnings of the person who has just left here, (and whose absence is not caused by any want of patronage) amounted to upwards of \$500.

The proprietors of the Mansion Hotel, whose house is situated at the northeast corner of the Courthouse, in the very centre of business, would be glad to accommodate a Barber with an elegant room for the business, which will be let on reasonable terms, and his services as an attendant in the dining room taken in part pay, if agreeable to him. MANSION HOTEL, Salisbury, October 18, 1834.

Planter's Hotel, FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.)

THE Subscriber has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large, and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large fountain of pure Spring Water. His establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords. MICHAEL MCGARY, Fayetteville, October 18, 1834.

Blacksmith Wanted.

CONSTANT employment and good wages will be given, by the Subscriber, to a Blacksmith who can come well recommended for capacity, industry, and moral character: none other need apply. JOHN W. RAINEY, Salisbury, Oct. 18. Coach-Maker, &c.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the MANSION HOTEL, at Salisbury, N. C., are hereby requested to come forward and make payment to my Agent, Mrs. ALLENBROOK, on or before the first day of November next. All debts remaining unpaid after that day will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. H. McDONALD, October 4, 1834.

Lincolnton Female School.

THE commencement of the Winter Session of MRS. HALL'S Female School, in Lincolnton, is deferred until Monday, 10th of November, at which time the exercises of the School will be resumed by Mrs. Hall, assisted by her Sister, the Principal.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully called to call and examine the Rules of the School. Board can be obtained in respectable families at \$1.50 per week. The Principal, having secured a convenient house, will accommodate Young Ladies at the stated rates.

The health of Lincolnton, together with the moral state of its society, renders it a peculiarly suitable place for such an institution: it is therefore, that none will neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ALEXR A. HALL, Principal, Lincolnton, October 11, 1834.

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber having taken out Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of Andrew Griffin, dec., late of Rowan County, will offer for sale, on Thursday the 30th of October, instant, at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, the following Property, viz:

A large quantity of CORN, Fodder, Hay, &c. Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, 1 Road-Wagon, 1 Carry-All, and 1 Cart, Farming Utensils of all kinds, Household and Kitchen Furniture, A set of Blacksmith's Tools, A large quantity of Leather, (upper, seal, harness, &c.) Ready-made Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Harness, SHOES, &c.

And various other articles, too tedious to specify.

The sale will be continued from day to day until every thing is disposed of.

A liberal credit will be allowed to cash customers. Other terms known on the day of sale. JOHN CLEMENT, Administrator, October 11, 1834.

Oxford Jockey Club Races.

THE FALL RACES over the Oxford Course will commence on Thursday the 25th day of October instant, and continue five days.

First Day—A Colt-Sweepstakes, for 3 year colts and fillies, mile heats; \$100 entrance, forfeit; to name and close the evening before. Also, a Saddle Race.

Second Day—A Colt-Sweepstakes, for 3 year colts and fillies, mile heats; \$200 entrance, forfeit; also to name and close the evening before.

Third Day—Proprietor's Farm, \$500 entrance, two-mile heats.

Fourth Day—Jockey Club Farm, mile heats, \$300 entrance.

Fifth Day—A Handy Cap, mile heats, in five; sum &c. to be arranged by the Club. Also, a Mule-Sweepstakes, \$500 entrance, mile heats.

THE PROPRIETORS, Oxford, October 11 1834.

VARIETY.

MY SCHOOL-BOY DAYS.

My school-boy days—my school-boy days—
Oh! how they sit across my mind;
With all their little girlish plays,
Like some bright vision, far behind—
Some long-kissed blessing, made more dear,
More bright, by each receding year.

How beautiful—how fresh—how fair—
How purely vivid every scene—
Life's very scenes painted there,
With scarce a shade to intervene—
The opening mind—the budding thought—
The stainless heart, in sin untaught.

Let all the world call great, be tried—
Its wealth, its honor, its repose—
Nor all its pomp, nor all its pride—
One hour of those school-boy days!
Yes, there they stand—life's greenest spot—
Never to fade—yet ne'er forgot!

CHILDHOOD.

He must be incorrigibly unamiable, who is not a little improved by becoming a father. Some there are, however, who know not how to appreciate the blessings with which Providence has filled their quiver; who receive with coldness a son's greeting or a daughter's kiss; who have principle enough properly to feed, and clothe, and educate their children, to labor for their support and provision, but possess not the affection which turns duty into delight; who are surrounded with blossoms, but know not the art of extracting their exquisite sweets. How different is the effect of true parental love, where nature, duty, habit, and feeling, combine to constitute an affection the purest, the deepest and the strongest, the most enduring, the least exacting, of any of which the human heart is capable!

The selfish bachelor may shudder when he thinks of the consequences of a family; he may picture to himself littered rooms and injured furniture, imagine the noise and confusion, the expense and cares, from which he is luckily free; bug himself in his solitude, and pity his unfortunate neighbor, who has half a dozen squalling children to torment and impoverish him.

The unfortunate neighbor, however, returns the compliment with interest, sighs over the loneliness of the wealthy bachelor, and can never see, without feelings of regret, rooms where no stray playful tattle of the occasional presence of a child, gurgles where no tiny footmark reminds him of his treasures at home. He has listened to his heart, and learned from it a precious secret; he knows how to convert noise into harmony, expense into self gratification, and trouble into amusement; and he reaps enough to repay years of toil and care. He listens eagerly on his threshold for the boisterous greeting he is sure to receive, feels refreshed by the mere pattering sound of the darlings' feet, as they hurry to receive his kiss, and cures, by a noisy game at romps, the weariness and headache which he gained in his intercourse with men.

But it is not only to their parents and near connections that children are interesting and delightful; they are general favorites, and their caresses are sought by none but the strange, the affected, or the morose. I have, indeed, heard a fine lady declare that she preferred a puppy or a kitten to a child; and I wondered she had not sooner enough perceived her want of womanly feeling; and I wondered another fair gentlewoman, who considers it beneath her to notice those from whom no intellectual improvement can be derived, forgetting that we have hearts to cultivate as well as heads. But these are extraordinary exceptions to general rules, as common and disgusting as a beard on a lady's chin, or a pipe in her mouth.

Men may condescend to sport with children without fear of contempt; and for those who like to throw themselves under authority, and cannot venture to be wise and happy their own way, we have plenty of splendid examples, ancient and modern, to direct, to induce, which may sanction a love of these pigmy playthings. Statesmen have sported with them, orators told their stories, comedians submitted to their blows, judges, chymists, and philosophers, listened to their prattle, and joined in their sports.

Notwithstanding the infinite pains taken to spoil nature's lovely works, there is a principle of resistance, which allows of only partial success; and numbers of sweet children exist, to delight and amuse, and divert us, when we are weary or fretted by grown-up people, and to justify all that has been said or written of the charms of childhood. Perhaps only women, their natural nurses and faithful protectresses, can thoroughly appreciate the attractions of the first few months of human existence.

The recumbent position, the fragile limbs, the lethargic tastes, and ungrateful indifference to notice of a very young infant, render it uninteresting to most gentlemen, except its father; and he is generally afraid to touch it, for fear of breaking its neck. But even in this state, mothers, grandmothers, aunts, and nurses, assure you that strong indications of sense and genius may be discerned in the little animal; and I have known a cluster of surprise and joy excited through a whole family, and sister afforded for twenty long letters and innumerable animated conversations, by some marvellous demonstration of intellect in a creature in long clothes, who could not hold its head straight.

But as soon as the baby has acquired firmness and liveliness; as soon as it smiles at a familiar face and stares at a strange one; as soon as it opens its little eyes in constant expeditions of discovery, and crawls and leaps from the excess of its childish contentment—it becomes an object of undoubted and powerful interest, to which all the sympathies of our nature attach us—an object of our curiosity and tenderness, interesting as it is in its helplessness and innocence.

Who has not occasionally, when fending an infant, felt oppressed by the weight of mystery which hangs over its fate? Perhaps we hold in our arms, an angel, kept but for a few months from the bosom of which it is to spend the rest of an immortal existence; perhaps we see the germ of all that is noble and beautiful in our nature. Thus looked upon, the monster of our race is distinguished as a being, whose marks to distinguish a brute from a human, an Abel from a Cain? But it is in this state that it is either wise or happy.

Where are the marks to distinguish a brute from a human, an Abel from a Cain? But it is in this state that it is either wise or happy. Better is it—when we see the energy and animation of young children, their earnestness, their ready, unobtrusive attentions, their wild, unwarped glances, their mirth, their whole existence, their lives so easily won—to en-

joy ourselves in the pleasantness of life's morning; that we should be bright and joyous, and to teach us that future, founded on to be happy, and usually gain for us till we are old enough to discover how we may defeat it.

Little girls are my favorites. Boys, though sincerely interesting and amusing, are apt to be infected, as soon as they assume the manly garb, with a little of that masculine violence and obstinacy, which, when they grow up, they will call spirit and firmness; and they lose, earlier in life, that docility, tenderness, and ignorance of evil, which are their sisters' peculiar charms. In all the range of visible creation, there is no object to me so attractive and delightful as a lovely, intelligent, gentle little girl of eight or nine years old. This is the point at which may be witnessed the greatest improvement of intellect compatible with that lively-like purity of mind, to which taint is incomprehensible, danger unsuspected; and which wants not only the vocabulary, but the idea of sin. Even the best and purest of women would shrink from displaying her heart to our gaze, while lovely childhood allows us to read its very thought and fancy.

Children may teach us one blessed, one enviable art—the art of being easily happy. Kind nature has given them that useful power of accommodation to circumstances, which compensates for so many external disadvantages; and it is only by injudicious management that it is lost. Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's; free from artificial wants, unassisted by indulgence, all nature ministers to his pleasures; he can carve out felicity from a bit of hazel twig, or can fish for it successfully in a puddle.

He who feels thus, cannot contemplate, unmoved, the joys and sports of childhood; and he gazes, perhaps, on the care-free brow and rapture-beaming countenance, with the melancholy and awe which the lovely victims of consumption inspire, when unconscious of danger, they talk cheerfully of the future. He feels that he is in possession of a mysterious secret, of which happy children have no suspicion. He knows what the life is, on which they are about to enter; and he is sure that, whether it smiles or frowns upon them, its brightest glances will be cold and dull, compared with those under which they are now basking.

Short Sermon.—The following pithy sermon, from a pithy text, has been published in England, and has met with a very extensive circulation in that country:

1. There are three companions with whom you should keep on good terms:

1st. Your Wife.
2d. Your Stomach.
3d. Your Conscience.

2. If you wish to enjoy peace, long life, and happiness, preserve them by temperance: Intemperance produces,

1st. Domestic Misery.
2d. Premature Death.
3d. Infidelity.

To make these three points clear, I refer you, 1st. To the Newgate Calendar, the Old Bailey Chronicle, and the Police Reports.
2d. To the Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and Work-houses; and
3d. To the past experience of what you have seen, read, and suffered, in mind, body, and estate.

READER DECIDE!
Which will you choose—Temperance, with happiness and long life, or Intemperance, with misery and premature death?

A PARODY ON "THE MINSTREL BOY."

The General to the war has gone,
Against the Bank you'll find him,
His trusty sword he has girded on,
With Martin Van behind him.
"Thou Monster Bank!" the General said,
"No friend of mine shall praise thee,
My sword shall cleave thy monstrous head,
My faithful Van shall raise thee!"
Should the General fall—the People's chain
E'er bring his proud soul under,
His faithful Van will change again—
Be petrified with wonder,
"That the General e'er so bold should be,
As 't' accuse 'the Bank' of knavery—
For Banks are made for the pure and free,
They could never think of slavery."
(Newbern Spectator.)

How to make a bowl of Punch.—On the 26th Oct. 1834, a bowl of punch was made at the Right Hon. Edward Russell's house, when he was Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean.

It was made in a fountain in the garden, in the middle of four walks, all covered over head with lemon and orange trees; and in every walk was a table the whole length of it, covered with cold collations, &c. In the said fountain were the following ingredients, viz: four hogsheads of brandy, eight hogsheads of water, twenty-five thousand lemons, twenty gallons of lime juice, thirteen hundred weight of fine Lisbon sugar, five pounds of grated nutmegs, three hundred toasted biscuits, and lastly a pipe of dry mountain malaga. Over the fountain was a large canopy to keep off the rain, and there was built on purpose a little boat, wherein was a boy, belonging to the fleet, who rowed round the fountain and filled the cups of the company, and in all probability more than six thousand men drank thereof.

"The devil to pay."—This phrase doubtless originated in a printing office, on some Saturday night's settlement of weekly wages. "John," says the publisher to the book-keeper, "how stands the cash account?" "Small balance on hand sir." "Let's see," rejoined the publisher, "how far will that go towards satisfying the hands?" John begins to figure—arithmetically. "So much due to Potkins—so much to Typus—so much to Goshale, and so on, through a dozen dittos. The publisher stands against. "Here is not money due, it is by a job full." "No sir—and besides, there is the devil to pay."—Nantucket Inquirer.

New Invention for making Brick.—The Washington (Ga.) Spy, of the 20th ultimo, states that a machine for making brick, recently invented by Capt. Thomas B. Shaw, of Clarksville, is now in full operation in the vicinity of that place, and makes about one thousand bricks per hour, with seven hands and one pair of oxen. The clay is thrown into the machine in its natural state, and from its gradual operation and working up, is perpetually casting and moulding out solid brick with smooth fronts and ends, which for squareness and beauty have never been equalled in any part of the country. The brick can be made of any size and shape, suitable for forming a square or circle. The whole construction appears to be plain, simple, and cheap, and can be carried on by negroes or any other persons. The respectable inventor has taken out a patent.

Proposals for Publishing, In the Town of Morganton, N. C., A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, UNDER THE TITLE OF THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

As the first inquiry upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by these great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a liberal construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is here to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the Constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallored ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing also calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the State's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginative powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enroll their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

Aug. 9, 1834.

R. H. MADRA.

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE, His Residence in Lincoln County, Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres Of Real Good Farming Land.

On which is a fine Brick Building, constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship. Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON and THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

— ALSO —

Another Tract of Land, Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres, ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834.

Mills and Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to move, offers for sale, A Good Tract of Land, On Hunting Creek, in the County of Iredeell, about 18 miles northeast of Statesville. There are

About 250 Acres

In the Tract, and on the premises are a good Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, & Cotton-Gin, together with a new unfinished FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and Out-Houses.

The situation is healthy, and the water excellent. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one wishing to purchase such valuable property would wish to see it for himself before trading.

The terms can be ascertained by directing a letter to the Subscriber, at County-Line Post Office, Rowan County.

WARNER BROWN.

September 20, 1834.

3m*

LOOK AT THIS!!

Tickets only Three Dollars! AND THE CAPITAL PRIZE \$5,000!

FOURTH CLASS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Terminating-Figure System.

To be Drawn at Greensborough, N.C., ON FRIDAY THE 24th OF OCTOBER, 1834.

Scheme:

1 Prize of 5,000 DOLLARS	is \$5,000
1 " of 2,000 DOLLARS	is 3,000
1 " of 1,000 DOLLARS	is 2,000
5 " of 500 DOLLARS	is 5,000
10 " of 300 DOLLARS	is 3,000
10 " of 200 DOLLARS	is 2,000
20 " of 100 DOLLARS	is 2,000
60 " of 50 DOLLARS	is 3,000
200 " of 30 DOLLARS	is 6,000
200 " of 20 DOLLARS	is 4,000
300 " of 10 DOLLARS	is 3,000
6,000 " of 7 DOLLARS	is 42,000
6,000 " of 4 DOLLARS	is 24,000
6,000 " of 3 DOLLARS	is 18,000

18,818 Prizes, amounting to \$127,000

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, formed by the Terminating-Figure System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$7 into another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn.—The Prizes of \$7, \$4, and \$3, are disposed of in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to \$7 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to \$4 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second, will be entitled to \$3 each.

EXAMPLE:

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will entitle the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to \$7 each. And suppose 32,567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to \$4 each. And suppose 41,530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to \$3 each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A package of 10 whole tickets will cost \$30 00 And must draw net 11 90

\$18 00

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for \$18, get the Managers' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over \$11 90, that being the amount that the package must draw of necessity—say,

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be \$18 00

For 10 Half tickets, 9 00

For 10 Quarter tickets, 4 50

All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, \$3 00
Halves, 1 50
Quarters, 0 75

Stevenson & Points.

Salisbury, Oct. 4, 1834. Managers.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the South next winter, offers for sale THE PLANTATION on which he lives, 18 miles west of Salisbury, on the waters of Back Creek.

There are 450 ACRES in the tract, about one-half of which is cleared, chiefly fresh, including 25 acres of good meadow.

There is, on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, with good cribs, stables, barn, and other out-houses, new and in good repair.

The water is excellent, the situation healthy, and the neighborhood agreeable.

The terms will be made easy to any person wishing to buy, and can be known by calling on the Subscriber, or by directing a letter to him at Houston's Post Office, Rowan County.

SAMUEL JETER.

August 30, 1834.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

ARKANSAW — LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansas Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansas, will be promptly attended to. DAVID REINHARDT, Late of Lincoln, N.C.

September 27, 1834.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—4f

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most neat, fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attend garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customers were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

REMOVAL.—Benjamin Fraley, TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has Removed his Shop to the house adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthew, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on as reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to secure the public that all work done by him will be as well finished and durable as that done by the best workmen in all cases he is connected to for the customer.

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.—B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

State of North Carolina: DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions.

AUGUST TERM, 1834.

Esther Thompson,

vs.

Heirs at Law of Francis Williams, dec.

Sci. fa.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Grigs and Cupa his wife, and George Wagoner and his wife Alla, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks successively, for the said Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Grigs and Cupa his wife, and George Wagoner and Alla his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next—then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff in this case shall not have judgment for the amount of her debt against the real estate of the said Francis Williams, dec., which has come to their hands by descent.

Attest: SAM'L GAITHER, c.c.c. By D. MOCK, p.c.

September 13, 1834.